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U. S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE BUILDING

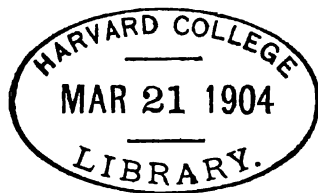
CEREMONIES
AT THE
LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE
OF THE
WASHINGTON BARRACKS
WITH
THE ADDRESSES AND INVOCATION DELIVERED ON
THE OCCASION

February 21, 1903



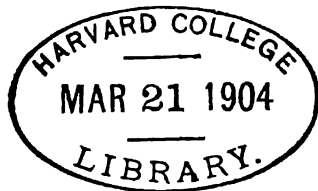
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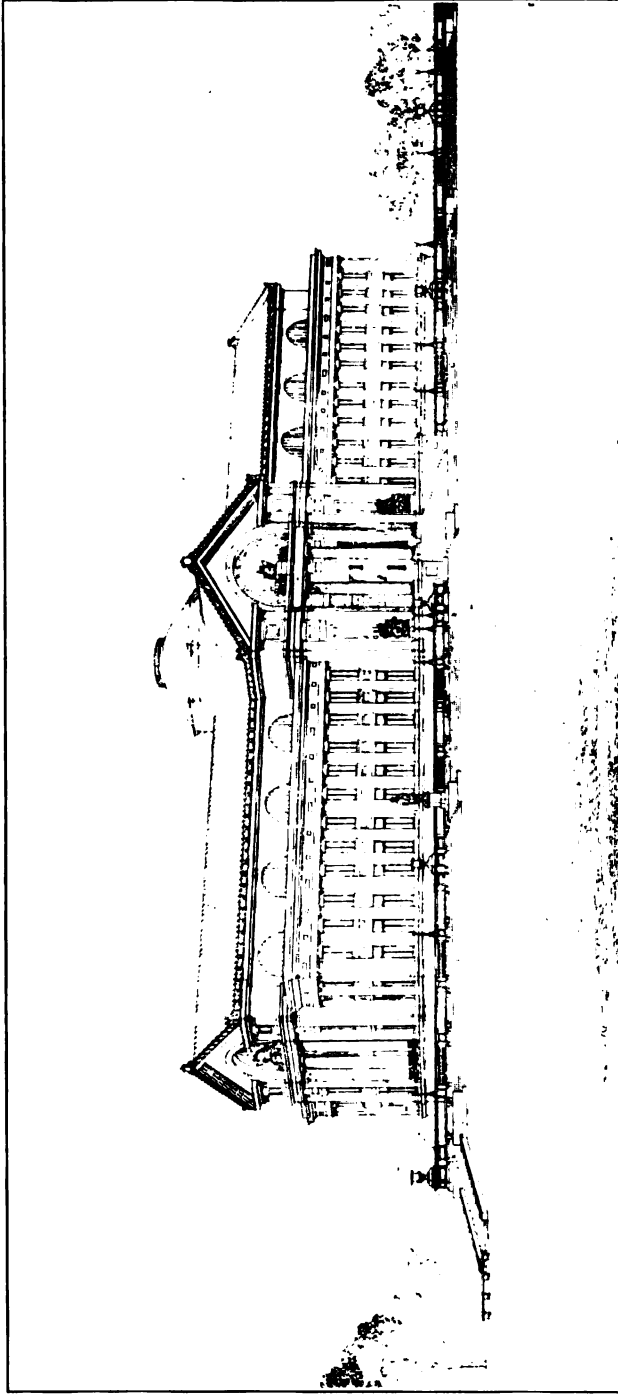
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WAR COLLEGE BUILDING.

CEREMONIES

It was desired originally to have the ceremony take place on the birthday of Washington, February 22, but as this anniversary occurred on Sunday, it was decided to select the day preceding.

The details of the ceremony were prepared by Capt. John Stephen Sewell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, under the direction of Brig. Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, who was appointed master of ceremonies by Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War. They were submitted to the War College Board and approved by them before execution. Everything was arranged with a view to the participation, as far as possible, of all branches of the military service. The operation of setting the stone was, by invitation, performed according to Masonic rites, by the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia. At the site of the corner stone two stands were erected, one for the special accommodation of the President of the United States and those taking part in the ceremony, and one for the invited guests.

The President of the United States, accompanied by Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State; Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War; Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. Army, military aid, and Capt. W. S. Cowles,

U. S. Navy, naval aid, was escorted from and to the White House by Troop F, Second Cavalry, Capt. Lloyd M. Brett commanding.

Addresses were made by the President of the United States, by the honorable Secretary of War, and by Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, president of the War College Board. Mr. C. F. McKim, of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects of the War College building, was introduced, but merely acknowledged the introduction and made no address.

The invited guests included members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the justices of the United States Supreme Court, the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, and other officers of the Army and the Navy in Washington, the major-general commanding the Department of the East, representatives of the press, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the justices of the District of Columbia supreme court, the general officer commanding the District of Columbia militia and his staff, and the commandants of the Military Academy and the various army service schools, besides a number of individuals who, for various reasons, were interested in the ceremony.

At the site of the stone the following order of exercises was observed:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Invocation, by Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington.
2. Music.
3. Address by the President of the United States.
4. Music.
5. Address by the Secretary of War.
6. Address by Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, president of the War College.



INVOCATION BY BISHOP SATTERLEE.

7. Laying of the corner stone according to Masonic rites, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

8. Benediction, by Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington.

Brig. Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, master of ceremonies, opened the exercises by the introduction of Bishop Satterlee, as follows:

“The exercises for laying the corner stone of the War College, U. S. Army, will open with an invocation by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Washington.”

The invocation by the bishop was as follows:

INVOCATION.

“Our Father Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

“Almighty God, Whose kingdom is everlasting and power infinite, have mercy upon this whole land; and so rule the hearts of Thy servants, the President of the United States and all others in authority, that they, knowing whose ministers they are, may above all things seek Thy honor and glory; and that we and all the people, duly considering whose authority they bear, may faithfully and obediently honor them, in Thee, and for Thee, according to Thy blessed word and ordinance, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Who with Thee and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth, one God, world without end. Amen. [From the Book of Common Prayer.]

"O Almighty God, the Sovereign Commander of all the world, Who sittest in the throne, judging right, we beseech Thee to bless with Thy favor the Army of these United States of America, that it may be a strong defense to our country and protection to her institutions; especially do we ask Thee to prosper our handiwork in the foundation of this War College, that it may be a school of sound learning and true heroism. Develop in our country the principles of law and order; direct and dispose the hearts of our rulers, that they may truly and impartially administer justice, to the punishment of wickedness and vice, and to the maintenance of true religion and virtue. And grant that the course of this world may be so ordered by Thy governance that peace and happiness, truth and justice, temperance and fortitude, may characterize our nation through all generations, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The musical selection was "The Star Spangled Banner."

The master of ceremonies then introduced the President of the United States with the following words:

"We are fortunate in having with us to-day the President of the United States to give emphasis by his presence to the high purposes for which the Army War College is to be erected. It is most fitting that he should be present at the laying of the corner stone, to dedicate it in words which shall go forth to the Army as an incentive to every eligible officer to fit himself by earnest preparation for selection to receive the advanced instruction proposed to be given in the college. It is a significant fact that this is the centennial year of the original occupancy of this reservation for military purposes."

The address of the President was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: It should be a matter of pride and congratulation to every American citizen interested in the welfare of his country that to-day we lay the foundation stone of a building



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

the erection of which signalizes a long stride forward in securing the efficiency of the United States Army, a step less important than that marked by the enactment of the law to create a general staff, but a step supplementing the passage of the act, rounding it out and rendering it of a far wider and far deeper usefulness.

“One word first to the nation and then another word to the Army. To the nation first: It has well been said that the surest way to invite national disaster is for a nation to be opulent, aggressive, and unarmed. [Applause.] The nation that is rich, that is so high spirited as to be somewhat careless of giving offense, and that refrains from that preparedness which is absolutely necessary if efficiency in war is ever to be shown—such a nation is laying deep the foundation for humiliation and disaster. As a people, whether we will or not, we have reached the stage when we must play a great part in the world. It is not open to us to decide whether or not we shall play it. All we have to decide is whether we shall play it well or ill. The part is before us. We have to play it. All that it rests for us to do is to say that we will play it well. [Applause.]

“This nation has, by the mere trend of events, been forced into a position of world power during the past few years. It has responsibilities resting upon it here in the Occident and in the Orient as well. It can not bear these responsibilities aright unless its voice is potent for peace and justice, as its voice can be potent for peace and justice only on condition of its being thoroughly understood that we ask peace, not in the spirit of the weakling and the craven, but with the assured self-confidence of the just man armed. [Loud applause.]

“So much for the lesson to be learned by our people from the movement in which the erection of this building is a part.

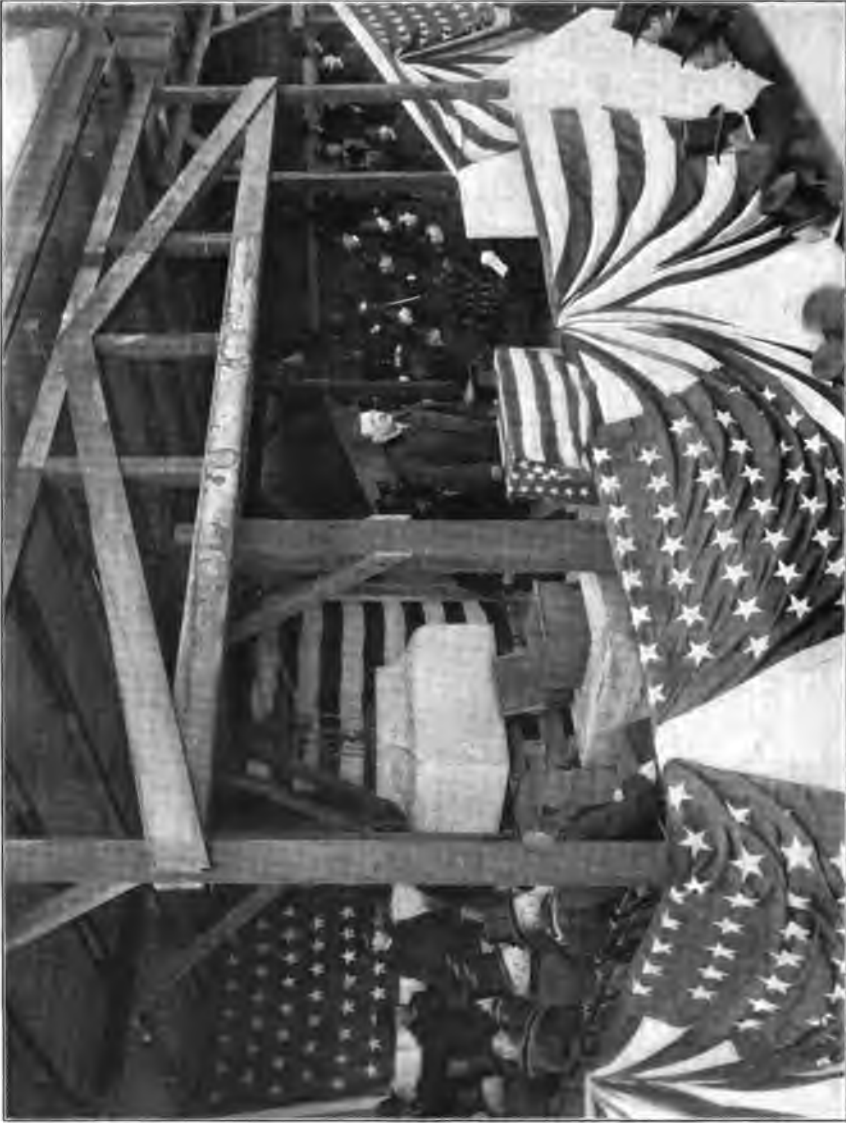
“Now a word to the officers and enlisted men of the Army. The last two or three years have witnessed a notable awakening in our people to the well-being of the Army. Our people are understanding as never before the fact that the Army, like the Navy, will do well in

war mainly in proportion as it has been prepared well in peace; that after the war has begun it is too late for us to prepare for the victory. Defeat will come inevitably and surely if the preparation is put off until the war begins, and victory will come if it has been prepared for in time of peace, and on no other terms.

"During the session of Congress that is now closing we have seen the first stride taken in putting the National Guard, the militia of the country, on a footing of efficiency; the first long stride taken on the lines marked out by Washington himself; the first successful effort made to put into effect Washington's plea, which for one hundred and ten years was disregarded by our people. And, again, the first long stride has been taken toward the modernization, toward increasing the efficiency of the Army, in accordance with modern methods, as devised by Sherman over a quarter of a century ago. It takes time and thought and care to work out necessary reforms. They don't come in a jump. All kinds of obstructions of deliberate purpose, obstructions of mere inertia, obstructions of carelessness, have to be met with and overcome, but at last they are overcome if only a sufficient intensity of purpose lies behind those backing the reform. And now these great steps have been taken.

"Methods have been provided for securing the increased efficiency of the Army, and it rests with the Army itself to profit by what has been done. More and more it has become evident in modern war that the efficiency of the unit, of the individual officer and the individual enlisted man is going to be the prime factor in deciding the fate of fought fields.

"The exercises of the barracks and the parade ground do not make 5 per cent of the soldier's real work and do not count for 5 per cent in his real efficiency. They are very spectacular, serve a good purpose, and must be well done, but they count for but the smallest part in the qualities, the sum of which make the Army effective or ineffective in actual service. Officer and man alike must be trained to the



THE PRESIDENT DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS.

highest point in the theory and in the practice of the profession. Of course, it is a mere truism to say that if they are trained in the theory without the crowning of practice they will amount to nothing; but they must have the training and the theory, too. They must have that training or they never can reach the highest standard of perfection in their art. The Army of the United States is, and it is not desirable that it should be otherwise, a small army, relatively to the population of the country, but we have a right to expect that the small army shall represent for its size the very highest point of efficiency of any army in the civilized world [applause], and I have the most absolute faith that to that degree of efficiency it will attain, and that it will attain it in no small part because of the wise and zealous use it will make of the opportunities afforded by the erection of this very building." [Applause.]

The next musical selection was "Hail, Columbia."

The master of ceremonies then introduced the honorable Secretary of War with the following words:

"When the Engineer School was transferred from New York Harbor to Washington Barracks in the autumn of 1901, it was known that the old arsenal buildings on this military reservation were not suited to the needs of the Engineer School under the new plans of desired usefulness, and when the Chief of Engineers presented to the Secretary of War for approval a project for the erection of new buildings, together with plans for enlarging and beautifying the reservation, the Secretary of War gave it his hearty concurrence, with the added injunction that a plot be reserved for a war college. Later, funds were made available by him for beginning the improvement. The country is therefore indebted to the Secretary of War for taking the first practical step toward giving the Army a war college and locating it upon the military grounds within the city of Washington.

“His indefatigable labors in securing by legal enactment the funds necessary for the complete construction, and his wise decision that the architectural plans for the buildings comprising the War College and the Engineer School should accord with the high aims had in view in their erection, will link his name, for all time, with these buildings and the success of the instruction to be given within them.”

The Secretary of War delivered the following address:

“Not to promote war, but to preserve peace by intelligent and adequate preparation to repel aggression, this institution is founded. It is a growth and not a new departure. It is a natural and necessary development of the views with which General Grant established the artillery school at Fort Monroe, General Sherman established the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, and General Sheridan established the school of application for cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley. Following the same policy, an engineers’ school of application, a school of submarine defense, and an army medical school were afterwards established. All of these institutions were practically suspended during the war with Spain and in the Philippines.

“When the time came for their reestablishment it had become evident that not merely restoration, but an advance and enlargement of military education were demanded by the enlargement of our Army, the advance and greater complexity of military science, the increased proportion of officers who had not the benefit of a West Point education, and the wider range of military problems which the possibilities of our national growth force upon our attention. The growth of separate institutions had reached a point where their efficiency could be increased and the results of their work could be utilized best by bringing them into relation as parts of a general system of military education under the inspection and supervision of a single coordinating and controlling body, and by supplementing their work with a post-graduate course which should carry their best men onward along



HON. ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

the lines of research and of thought by which experience and theory combine to the making of skillful commanders of armies.

“Such a system the Army is now putting in force as rapidly as possible. The controlling and directing body is the War College Board, consisting of five officers of rank, specially detailed, and the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Artillery, the Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, and the commandant of the Leavenworth School, all under the presidency of that gallant, experienced, and able soldier, Maj. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young. Under their direction the school at Fort Leavenworth has been reestablished and reorganized as a general service and staff college, with the school at Fort Riley as an accessory school of application. The special-service schools have been reestablished. A system of schools has been established at the principal posts and is being extended to all the considerable posts of the country, under which a compulsory course, following a prescribed curriculum, is required from all junior officers. It is the design of the board, already provided by general orders, that the best men from the post schools shall be graded up to the Leavenworth College and the special-service schools; that the best men from the Leavenworth College and the special-service schools shall be graded up to the post-graduate course of the war college, there to study and confer upon the great problems of national defense, of military science, and of responsible command. The courses of instruction in all the schools at all stages are in the highest degree practical as well as theoretical, and military aptitude tested by the exercise of actual command will hold a leading place in the determination of merit. To the men thus sifted out from the great mass of officers by the demonstration of superior intelligence and devotion to their profession the Commander in Chief will naturally turn for details to important service and promotion to higher rank.

“Membership in the War College will mean honor and opportunity. In its confidential archives will be garnered the results of the best

thought of the Army, and in the continuous existence of the institution, always changing in its elements as men come and go, but remaining itself unchanged, will be found continuity of knowledge, of thought, and of military policy always available for practical uses under the supervision of the general staff, of which the War College Board will form a part.

“It is a common observation, and a true one, that practical qualities in a soldier are more important than a knowledge of theory, but this truth has often been made the excuse for indolence and indifference, which, except in rare and gifted individuals, destroy practical efficiency. It is also true that, other things being equal, the officer who keeps his mind alert by intellectual exercise, and who systematically studies the reasons of action and the materials and conditions and difficulties with which he may have to deal, will be the stronger practical man and the better soldier. The same considerations which have led individual enterprise to build up the great universities and technical schools, to which the graduates of our schools and colleges resort to perfect themselves in every profession and in every branch of applied science, apply with equal force to education in the science of war. It is fitting that our Government should profit by the lesson which all its citizens have learned—that for success in any business the evolution from the simple to the complex must be accompanied by a more perfect system, a more careful selection of agents, and a broader training of the men upon whom fall the responsibilities of control.

“No better illustration of the necessity of such an institution as this, and of a general staff to make its work effective, can be found than in the fate which befell the work of a soldier to whose memory I wish to pay honor to-day—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Emory Upton, colonel of the Fourth Artillery. Graduated from West Point in the year 1861, he became, while almost a boy, one of the most distinguished officers of the civil war. He commanded successively a battery of

artillery, a regiment of infantry, a brigade of infantry, a brigade of artillery, and a division of cavalry. Constantly in the field, he exhibited in camp and march and in scores of battles dauntless and brilliant courage, strict and successful discipline, and the highest qualities of command. Professor Michie, revered authority, said of him:

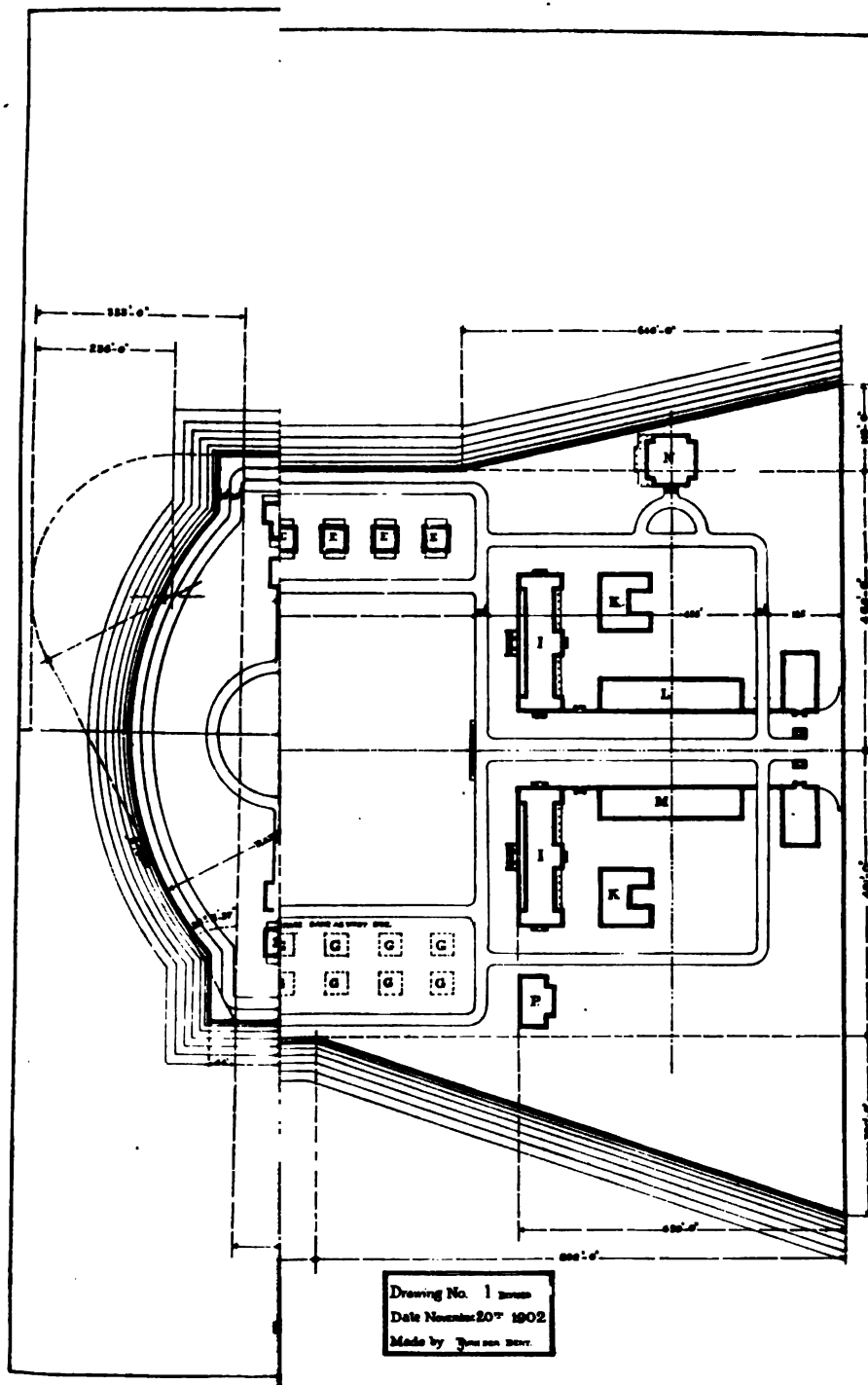
“No one can read the story of his brilliant career without concluding that he had a real genius for war, together with all the theoretical and practical knowledge which any one could acquire in regard to it. He was the equal, if not the superior, of Hoche, Dessaix, or Skobelev in all the military accomplishments and virtues, and up to the time when he was disabled by the disease which caused his death he was, all things considered, the most accomplished soldier in our service. His life was pure and upright, his bearing chivalric and commanding, his conduct modest and unassuming, and his character absolutely without blemish. History can not furnish a brighter example of unselfish patriotism or of ambition unsullied by an ignoble thought or an unworthy deed.”

“After the close of the civil war he addressed himself to the task of interpreting the lessons of that war to his countrymen for the improvement of our military system. Of his own motion he devised a new system of tactics, which, being capable of adoption by a simple military order, was adopted and revolutionized the tactics of the army. On the recommendation of General Sherman, he was sent around the world with two associate officers to study the armies of Europe and Asia, and upon his return he made a report which gave the results of all his accumulated experience and observation. He recommended the three battalion formation in cavalry and infantry regiments. He recommended interchangeable service in staff and line, as against the permanent staff departments. He recommended examination as a condition to promo-

tion. He recommended the establishment of a general staff, and he recommended the general and systematic extension of military education. His recommendations had behind them all the prestige of his brilliant military career. They had the advocacy and support of the great soldier who then commanded the American armies—General Sherman. They embodied the practical lessons of the civil war and the results of military science throughout the world. Yet his voice was as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. The Government did not even print his report, but, with those of his associates, it was filed in manuscript and forgotten among the millions of documents in the archives of the War Department.

“General Upton subsequently printed the report himself for the benefit of the public through a private publisher. A copy may now and then be found at a second-hand bookstore. More than a quarter of a century later, and long after death had ended the restless striving of that far-seeing intelligence, other men working out the same problems with which he dealt found the sanity and wisdom of his conclusions and gave them effect. Were Upton living to-day, still upon the active list of the Army, he would see all the great reforms for which he contended substantially secured—the three-battalion system, the interchangeability of staff and line, examination for promotion, and now, by the wisdom of the present Congress, the establishment of a general staff and the completion of the system of military education under the controlling body, which will find its permanent home in the building whose corner stone we lay to-day.

“Many another officer has studied and striven and written and appealed in vain for improvements in the military service and has passed away, and he and his work have been forgotten. The helplessness of the single individual who seeks to improve a system has settled into hopelessness. The wisdom acquired in each officer's experience has been buried with him. Only an institution, perpetual





MEMBERS OF THE WAR COLLEGE BOARD, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Maj. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young. | 5. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. |
| 2. Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell. | 6. Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph. |
| 3. Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie. | 7. Col. Albert L. Mills. |
| 4. Brig. Gen. William H. Carter. | 8. Maj. Henry A. Greene. |
| 9. Maj. William D. Beach. | |

but always changing in its individual elements, in which, by conference and discussion, a consensus of matured opinion can be reached, can perpetuate the results of individual effort, secure continuity of military policy, and command for its authorized conclusive expressions of military judgment upon military questions the respect and effectiveness to which that judgment is entitled.

"I am sure that I speak truly when I say the Presidents and Congresses and Secretaries of War invariably desire such aid in the performance of their duties, and for this I look with hope and confidence to the General Staff of the Army and its great adjunct, the War College, which we are now establishing."

The master of ceremonies then introduced the president of the War College, as follows:

"I have the honor to present the first president of the Army War College, Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. Army."

General Young delivered the following address:

"It is said by one of the most careful writers and military students of our mother country that 'The main qualities which characterize the American soldier from the European soldier are shrewdness, strength, valor, and personal intelligence. The natural initiative of the American and the general fearlessness of responsibility are as conspicuous among the soldiers as in the nation at large.'

"When we contemplate the colossal sacrifice of human life in the Federal and Confederate armies during the civil war on the altar of patriotism and love of country for principles which, although diametrically opposed, were equally dear to their hearts, we are profoundly impressed with the inheritance of grand qualities of our people which enable them to give their lives a willing sacrifice for their country. This unselfish patriotism displayed by the soldiers

of our country during the civil war commanded the admiration of the world. Neither Northerner nor Southerner considered his life the most precious of earthly possessions.

"The children of these men are, as much as may be, to become the beneficiaries of this War College, directly or indirectly or remotely. We owe it to them that they shall have fair opportunity for discipline of the mind; for improving and fostering those inherent qualities which gave birth to our nation, which guarded us in our infancy, which sustained us in childhood, and which carried us to where we stand to-day, the leading nation of the world. We owe it to the memory of those brave patriots who sacrificed their lives on the field of glory that we might live and enjoy the government of the most benevolent of nations. Rather than assume that soldiers are consumed by an inordinate and bloodthirsty ambition, it is better to believe that a man who has been brought up from his youth to render loyal obedience is less likely to run counter to constituted authority than one who has not. Our armies in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in the Philippines turned over their conquests to civil officers as soon as the war had ceased.

"The solid foundation of the unselfish patriotism of the American soldier is his great pride in the manhood of his race. Having gained this prominence among nations, we must be diligent and vigilant to maintain this supremacy by a studious, righteous, and just system of national administration and international relations.

"In all nations war is the instrument of diplomacy; in our country the soldier is the servant of the State. There is, then, a logical reason for this institution for the laying of whose corner stone we are assembled here to-day under the shadow of the Capitol of our country.

"The art of war is difficult. To apply strategic principles correctly, the commander must be able to accommodate strategy to political exigencies. He must have a clear knowledge of men as well as

questions of supplies and transportation in all their numerous branches, of sanitation, and of every detail concerning the moral and physical well-being of his troops. But as it is impossible for a commander to personally superintend all the details necessary to the thorough preparation of an army for efficient field operations, he must be surrounded by an efficient staff—a body of trained officers who have studied and worked out to a successful solution all problems in these questions and who realize the enormous responsibilities that rest on the commander who has in his keeping not only the lives of the patriotic soldiers, but the honor and the life of his government. The fate of a battle may sometimes depend on a matter that would appear of small importance to the uneducated soldier.

“Knowledge gained by study or born of experience, or that which is better, study and experience, is essential in preparation for war. The best means to avert a war is to be fully prepared for it. When war is inevitable, it should be made quick, and the contest should be made short, sharp, and decisive as the full power of our Government and the best ability of our country could make it. It is the duty of the War College Board to carry out the intentions and purposes of our honored Commander in Chief and his most worthy Secretary of War to see to it that the young officers of our Army shall have full opportunity for attaining a high grade of efficiency in their chosen profession and that our Army is comparable to the armies of the world as our Government compares with the other governments.”

The master of ceremonies then introduced Mr. C. F. McKim, the architect of the building, as follows:

“I now have the pleasure of presenting the architect of the War College, Mr. Charles F. McKim, of New York City, to whom the Secretary of War confided the duty of locating the War College

on the reservation, and preparing the architectural plans for the construction of the college and engineer school. He has treated the military reservation as a single plat and so arranged the character and location of the different buildings of the two systems of instruction as to form one harmonious whole, bearing proper relations with the proposed future parking plans of the city of Washington.

"I know his labor has been one of love, controlled by architectural talents of the highest order, and I feel assured that when his work is completed, under the competent supervision of Capt. John Stephen Sewell, Corps of Engineers, the officer selected by the Secretary of War to take charge of the construction of the building, his ideals of utility and artistic effect will be fully and completely realized."

Mr. McKim gracefully acknowledged the introduction, but made no address.

The master of ceremonies then said:

"The laying of the corner stone will now take place according to Masonic rites. The gavel which will be used is the identical one that was used by George Washington, the first President of the United States, in laying the corner stone of the Capitol building."

The stone was laid according to Masonic rites, under the direction of George H. Walker, grand master of the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia, assisted by the officers of that lodge.

Grand Master George H. Walker, upon being introduced by General Gillespie, took position to the east of the corner stone facing the President of the United States, with Deputy Grand Master James A. Wetmore on his right, Grand Senior Warden Lurtin R. Ginn to the west of the stone, Acting Grand Junior Warden Frank H. Thomas to the south of the stone, the grand deacons crossing their rods over



MASONIC CEREMONIES.

the grand master, while the grand stewards performed like service respecting the senior grand warden, the remaining officers of the grand lodge being grouped to the right or left of the grand master. The "lesser lights" were properly arranged.

The acting grand chaplain, Rev. Daniel W. Skellenger, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, offered the following invocation:

"Almighty God! we adore Thee as the Creator of all things. When we consider the heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the sun and moon, which Thou hast ordained, we are constrained to cry, 'What is man, that Thou art mindful of him?' Yet, Thou hast made him but little less than divine, putting him over the work of Thy hand. Oh, Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth! We praise Thee for this great temple of the universe—this great educational structure—the corner stone of which Thou didst lay when the morning stars sang together. We thank Thee for faith, hope, and love, the corner stone of which spiritual building Thou didst lay on Zion's hill—a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation. We thank Thee for the heritage that has come down to us—the heritage of patriotism and piety. We thank Thee for the noble men who lived and suffered and died for the principles of American liberty. We pray Thee to inspire us of the present with these same principles, that this nation may extend the blessings of religion to all the earth. Bless the Chief Executive, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. Bless those in the Army and those out of it; make all true citizens of this great Republic. Bless, we beseech Thee, all who make and all who execute our laws. Bless this occasion, all who participate in it, and the grand lodge in the performance of this duty. May this institution become not only a source of instruction, but a power that shall make for peace, purity, and piety in our Army and among all our citizens. To this end may the thoughts of our hearts, the words of our lips, and the work of our hands contribute, and to the one Triune God shall be all the praise. Amen."

GRAND MASTER. Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer, you will deposit in the case the several articles as they are called by the right worshipful grand secretary.

Grand Secretary A. W. Johnston read the following list, and the several articles as called were placed in the receptacle by Grand Treasurer James A. Sample:

Copies of letters, etc., showing history of the project.

Blueprint showing the proposed arrangement of building.

Blueprint showing revised plan of general layout of Washington Barracks.

Army Register of 1902.

Copies of general orders announcing system of instruction of army officers, and detail of officers as members of War College Board.

Congressional Directory, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session.

Annual reports of Secretary of War for the years 1901 and 1902.

Photographs of present buildings.

Coins.

Copies of newspapers.

Tracing of old map of post of Washington Barracks.

Tracing showing location of the corner stone.

Copy of printed programme of ceremonies.

Photos of tracings, showing general layout of buildings.

Photos showing methods of construction of foundation for the Engineer School.

Photos of general drawings of War College building.

Copy of constitution of grand lodge, 1901.

Copy of printed proceedings of the grand lodge, 1901.

Copy of Masonic Calendar, 1903.

Speech of Secretary Elihu Root.

Speech of Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young.

The workman then swung the stone into position and lowered it by three distinct motions to its proper place at the corner of the foundation, the band meanwhile playing soft music ("America").

Architect McKim addressed the grand master:

"Most Worshipful, the necessary preparations having been made for laying the 'foundation stone' of this edifice, I present you the square, level, and plumb, those useful implements of the craft, by which you will be able to ascertain that the material which is to constitute the chief corner stone of the future edifice and which you are about to lay in its appropriate position, is 'Well formed, true, and trusty.'"

The grand master handed the square to the deputy grand master, the level to the senior grand warden, and the plumb to the junior grand warden.

GRAND MASTER. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper implement or jewel of your office?

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. The square, Most Worshipful.

GRAND MASTER. What are its moral and Masonic uses?

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. To square our actions by the square of virtue and to prove our work when finished.

GRAND MASTER. Apply the implement of your office to the foundation stone, and make report.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper implement or jewel of your office?

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN. The level, Most Worshipful.

GRAND MASTER. What is its Masonic use?

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN. Morally, it reminds us of equality, and its use is to prove horizontals.

GRAND MASTER. Apply the implement of your office to the foundation stone, and make report.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper implement or jewel of your office?

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. The plumb, Most Worshipful.

GRAND MASTER. What is its Masonic use?

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. Morally, it teaches us rectitude of conduct, and its use is to try perpendiculars.

GRAND MASTER. Apply the implement of your office to the several edges of the foundation stone, and make report.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be plumb. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER. This corner stone has been tested by the proper implements of operative Masonry, and I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty. I therefore declare the stone to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient craft. May the all-bounteous Author of Nature assist in the erection and completion of this building, protecting the workmen from every accident, and may He long preserve this structure from decay.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful Grand Master, it has been the immemorial custom to scatter corn as an emblem of nourishment. I therefore present you this vessel of corn.

GRAND MASTER. In the name of the Great Jehovah, to Whom be all honor and glory, I now scatter this corn, and invoke a continuation of the prosperity and manifold blessings which He has unceasingly bestowed upon our country and its people.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful Grand Master, wine, the emblem of refreshment, having been used mystically by our ancient brethren, I present you with this vessel of wine.

GRAND MASTER. In the name of the Holy Saints John, I pour out this wine to virtue. May the Giver of every good and perfect gift bless and prosper all our undertakings and inspire the present generation with wisdom and virtue to transmit to the latest posterity, unimpaired, so priceless an heritage.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I pre-

sent you, to be used according to our ancient custom, this vessel of oil.

GRAND MASTER: I pour out this oil, an emblem of joy. May health, prosperity, and peace—symbolized by corn, wine, and oil—plenteously abound throughout the length and breadth of our land. May the Great Ruler of the Universe bless and consecrate the edifice which shall grandly rise on this foundation stone to the use of the defenders of our country until that glorious day when “nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.” And may He preserve our free institutions, to the end that “government of the people, by the people, and for the people,” symbolized in all the teachings of Masonry, “shall not perish from the earth.”

The grand master struck the stone three times with his gavel, using the one which was prepared for President Washington, when, as acting grand master of Masons, he laid the corner stone of the United States Capitol, September 18, 1793.

The grand master then returned the square, level, and plumb to the architect and addressed him as follows:

“Worthy sir, having thus, as grand master of Masons, laid the foundation stone of this structure, I now deliver these implements of your profession into your hands, intrusting you with the superintendence and direction of the work, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to conduct the same.”

Music, “Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,” by the band.

The grand master, advancing to the rostrum, spoke as follows:

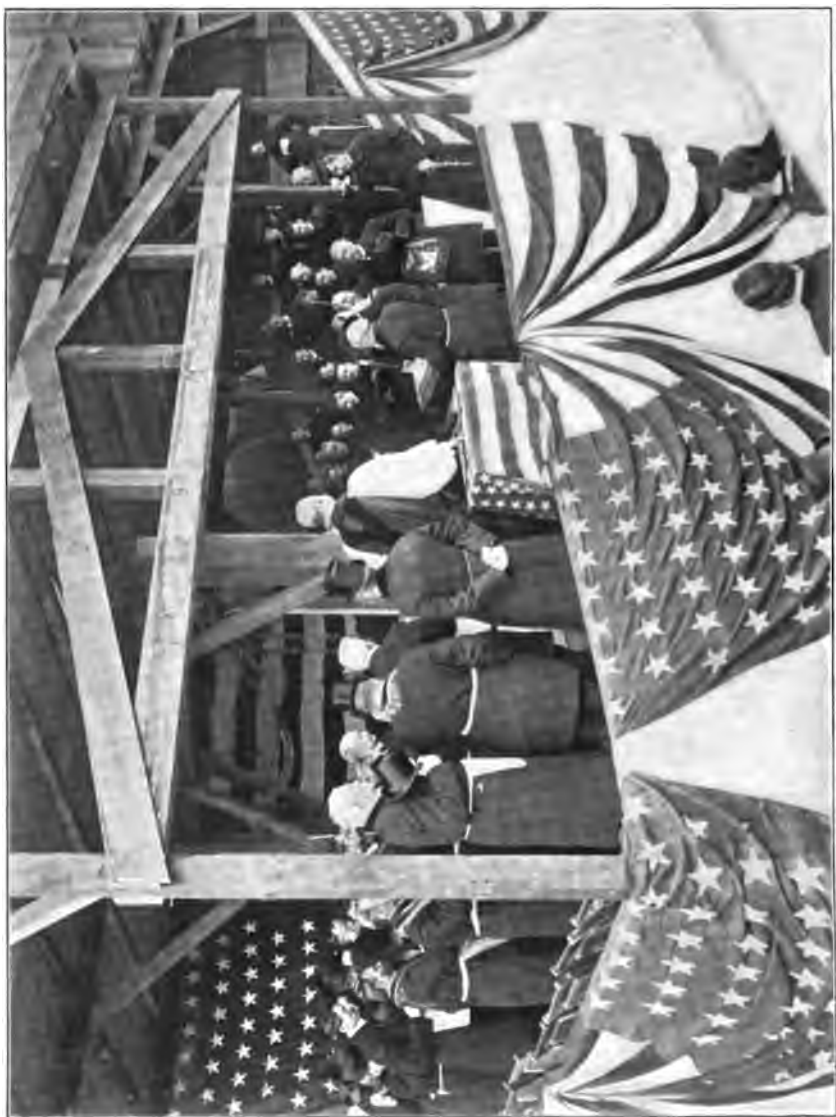
MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: Be it known unto you that we be lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country. The ceremonies of laying the corner stones of public buildings have come down to us from time immemorial and are in themselves invaluable to us as purely symbolic of that spiritual build-

ing which each one of us is engaged in erecting during our natural life; and as in this temporal building about to be erected we have proved the chief corner stone to be well formed, true, and trusty, let each one of us be sure that in the spiritual building our chief corner stone be likewise well formed, true, and trusty.

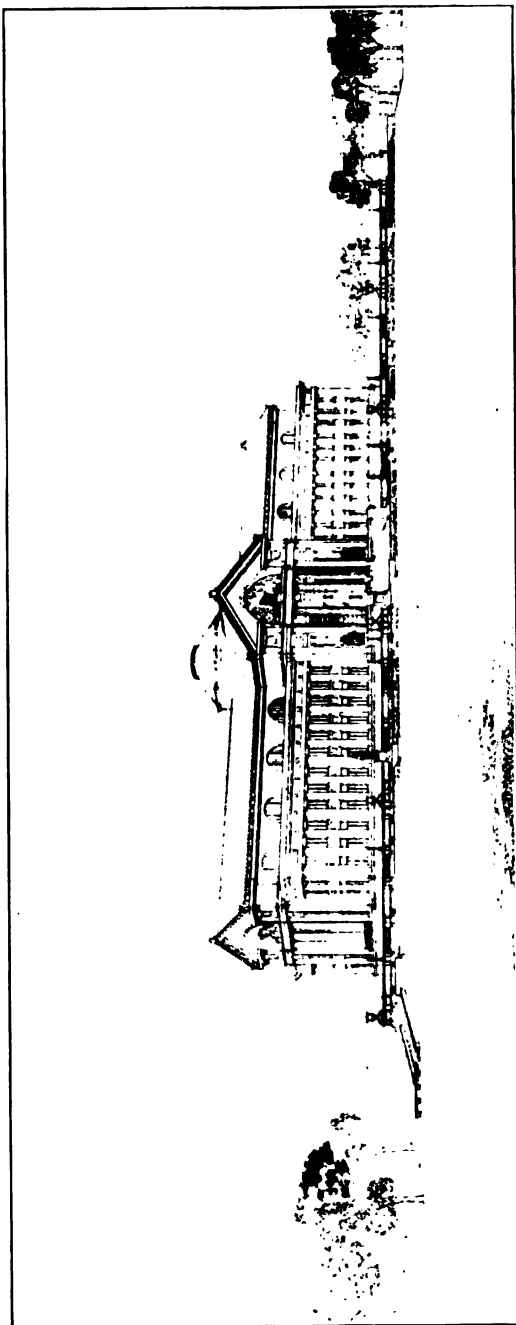
“When the seat of the National Government was located upon the banks of the Potomac the corner stones of the public buildings and the principal monuments marking the boundaries of the District of Columbia were, at the request of President Washington, laid with Masonic honors. The corner stone of the United States Capitol was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington himself, acting as grand master of Masons, and for that purpose this gavel was made and used by him on that occasion. After the ceremonies President Washington presented the gavel to Potomac Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia, by whom it has been cherished ever since. During the one hundred and ten years that have passed it has many times been used in the laying of corner stones of public buildings and the dedication of public edifices in various parts of the country by or in the presence of many of our Chief Magistrates and other dignitaries of the nation. It is by courtesy of Potomac Lodge that it is allowed to grace this occasion. It is peculiarly fitting that this sacred relic should be used at this time in laying the corner stone of a building to be devoted to the science of war, for around it clusters the memory of him who first taught American freemen the art of war; not for conquest, but that the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, which are cardinal principles in all the teachings of Masonry, should not cease to be known among men.”

Upon the conclusion of the Masonic ceremonies, the master of ceremonies said:

“The exercises will conclude with a benediction by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Washington.”



BENEDICTION BY BISHOP SATTERLEE.



WAR COLLEGE BUILDING.

The benediction was as follows:

"The God of peace, Who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, the great Shepherd of the Sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make us perfect in every good work to do His will, working in us that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The part assigned to the troops is indicated in the order of the day, and the letter to the commanding officer of the light battery, which are appended hereto.

The organizations taking part in the ceremony were the following:

Third Battalion of Engineers, Maj. W. M. Black,, Corps of Engineers, commanding.

Detachment from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. O. M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, commanding.

One company of Signal Corps, Fort Myer, Va., First Lieut. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding.

Troop F, Second Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., Capt. Lloyd M. Brett commanding.

Second Cavalry band, Fort Myer, Va.

Forty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, Fort Washington, Md., Capt. L. C. Brown, Artillery Corps, commanding.

Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va., Capt. S. M. Foote, Artillery Corps, commanding.

Company G, Eighth Infantry, Fort Columbus, N. Y., Capt. C. W. Kennedy commanding.

One company of Hospital Corps, Washington Barracks, D. C., Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds commanding.

The grand lodge was escorted from the Masonic Temple to Washington Barracks by Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, with music by the United States Cavalry band from Fort Myer, Va., and was saluted by the troops stationed at the barracks.

The following persons were provided with seats on the President's stand:

The President of the United States.

The Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State.

The Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

The Hon. P. C. Knox, Attorney-General.

The Hon. H. C. Payne, Postmaster-General.

The Hon. W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy.

The Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.

The Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

The Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The Hon. W. C. Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, master of ceremonies.

Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. Army, president of War College Board.

Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington (invocation and benediction).

Mr. C. F. McKim, architect.

Mr. W. R. Mead, architect.

Mr. George H. Walker, grand master of Masons.

Admiral George Dewey, U. S. Navy.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the East.

The Hon. William P. Frye, President pro tempore of the United States Senate.

The Hon. David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, chairman of the Senate Military Committee.

The Hon. John A. T. Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee.

The Hon. William B. Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U. S. Army; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. Army; Brig. Gen. W. F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, U. S. Army; Maj. Henry A. Greene, U. S. Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General; Maj. William D. Beach, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. Army, members of the War College Board.

Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. Army; Capt. W. S. Cowles, U. S. Navy; and three members of the secret service, with the President.

Maj. Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Capt. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, aids to General Gillespie.

The subordinate officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons were also seated on the President's stand, in the immediate vicinity of the corner stone.

The following officers acted as ushers on the two stands:

Capt. Charles C. Clark, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army.

Capt. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department.

Capt. John R. Procter, jr., Artillery Corps, U. S. Army.

First Lieut. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

First Lieut. E. D. Kilbourne, Medical Department.

First Lieut. Philip W. Huntington, Medical Department.

Second Lieut. J. O. Steger, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army.

Second Lieut. John H. Poole, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Second Lieut. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Second Lieut. E. J. Pike, Second Cavalry, U. S. Army.

The Chief of Engineers had for his aids on this occasion the following officers:

Maj, Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Capt. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Capt. John Stephen Sewell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

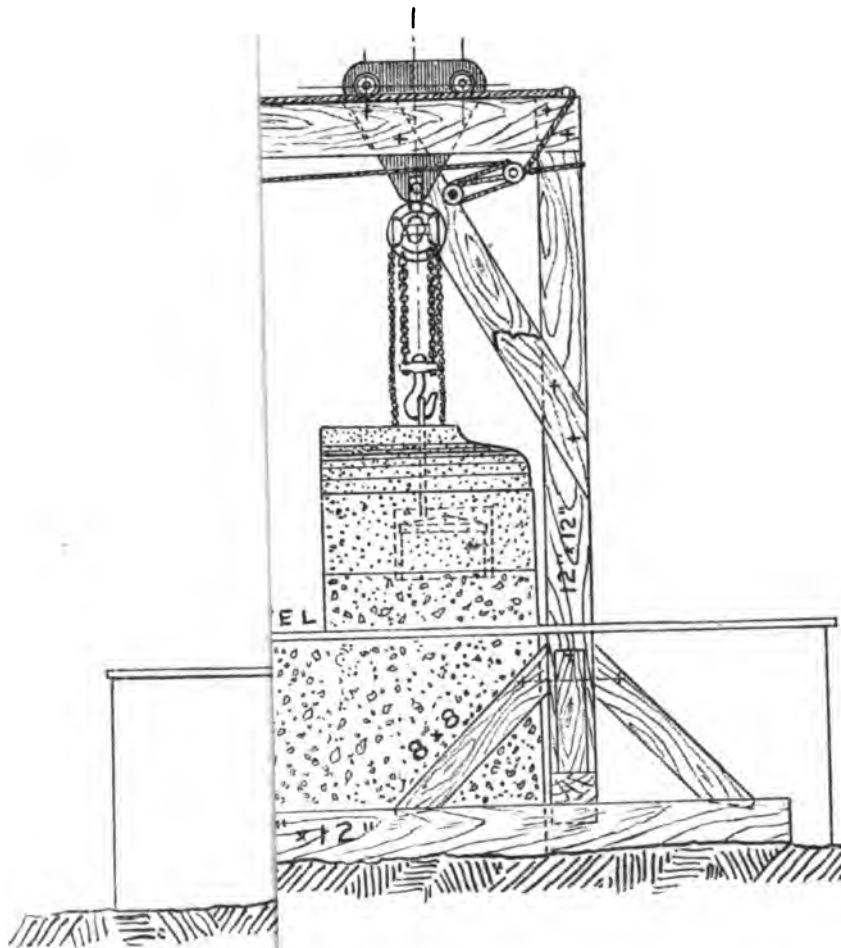
The arrangements made for expeditiously handling the corner stone were very complete.

The sky was overcast, there was a melting snow on the ground, and the wind was somewhat penetrating. Otherwise, the weather was good, and the programme of exercises was carried out as planned without mishap or mistake.

It is a pleasure to state that the movements prescribed for the troops in the order of the day were executed with admirable precision.

In order to expedite the setting of the stone, it had been previously put in place and leveled up on steel wedges, which were cemented in place. At the ceremony the stone was simply lowered into place on these wedges. As soon as the ceremony was over, the bed joint was calked full of mortar and the cavity about the cast bronze box containing the inclosures was grouted, so the stone was never moved again after it was once lowered into place.

Much credit is due to Capt. John Stephen Sewell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for the very complete and satisfactory way in which the details for the exercises were planned and executed.



Looking west.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

HEADQUARTERS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS,

UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, February 7, 1903.

The following orders will be observed by all organizations participating in the laying of the corner stone of the Army War College building, at Washington Barracks, D. C.:

1. The Masonic delegations are requested to be in position about the corner stone not later than 11.20 a. m., February 21, 1903.

2. All troops will appear under arms, in overcoats. Foot troops will not wear leggings.

3. The commanding officer of Troop F, Second U. S. Cavalry, will report, with his troop, for duty as escort to the President of the United States, to Col. Theodore A. Bingham, military aid to the President, at the north front of the White House, not later than 11 a. m., February 21, 1903.

The route of the escort will be by Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street to Washington Barracks, the gait being a trot, as far as practicable. Within the reservation the route will be by the main road, in front of the commanding officer's quarters, to the north front of the quadrangle, thence east to the road in front of the barrack buildings, thence north on this road until the President's carriage stops in front of the entrance to the site of the corner stone, the formation in column being preserved.

The commanding officer of the escort will detail two noncommissioned officers, distinguished for their skill as horsemen, to ride at the

heads of the President's carriage horses, to control them in case they are frightened by the firing of the salutes, or for any other cause. Two privates should be similarly detailed for every other carriage in the President's party, as it is especially desirable to have no runaways or accidents.

During the ceremonies the escort will take such position and formation as may be convenient on the parade north of the position herein prescribed for the foot troops; it will be held ready to form column again at a moment's notice to escort the President back to the White House. The return route will be by the road last mentioned above to its junction with the main road northeast of the commanding officer's quarters, thence back to the White House by Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Line will be formed and salutes rendered only on receiving and leaving the President at the White House. After leaving the President there, the escort will be dismissed.

4. The commanding officer, Fourth Battery, Light Artillery, will report with his battery at Washington Barracks not later than 11 a. m., February 21, 1903. He will form in battery, facing west, on the parade south of the commanding officer's quarters and west of the main road. He will fire the prescribed salutes as the President enters and leaves the reservation. He will remain in the position prescribed until the parting salute is fired, when the battery will return to its proper station. He will commence firing as the President's flag is run to the top of the flagstaff, and again as the President's carriage starts on the return trip, after the conclusion of the exercises. The first salute should be completed, if possible, by the time the President's carriage arrives opposite the position of the battery, and the second by the time he leaves the reservation.

5. All the foot troops participating in the exercises will be reported to the commanding officer at Washington Barracks not later than 11 a. m., February 21, 1903. He will form them into one or two bat-

talions, according to the total number present. The foot troops will be formed in line not later than 11.15 a. m., facing west, on the east side of the main road, with the right at the point just south of the circle in front of the commanding officer's quarters. They will here await the arrival of the President of the United States, rendering the prescribed honors as he passes. Immediately thereafter they will be formed in close column or column of masses, right in front, facing east, opposite the entrance to the site of the corner stone. Here they will remain, at ease, but perfectly quiet, during the ceremonies. The formation from line into column must be completed by the time the Presidential party is seated on the stand. The time is very short, and the commanding officer will carefully consider and adopt the most expeditious method of accomplishing the necessary change of formation. The movement will be at double time, if necessary.

The Engineer band will take post just inside the entrance to the site of the corner stone, leaving room for persons to pass in and out, to and from the reviewing stand. It will, in this position, render the necessary musical selections, at the proper times, in accordance with signals to be prearranged. To avoid loss of time, the band will proceed by the most direct line to its position after the President has passed the line of troops, so that it will be in position immediately after the Presidential party has been seated.

Just before the conclusion of the ceremonies, the foot troops will be formed in line again by deploying on the leading company. The band will at the same time take its place in line. The prescribed honors will be rendered as the President again passes in front of the troops, after which all except the band will be dismissed. The band will remain in position, playing appropriate selections, until the audience has dispersed.

The President's flag will be furnished to the commanding officer at Washington Barracks. This will be run up as the President enters the reservation, and will be the signal for the light battery to com-

mence firing. The commanding officer at Washington Barracks will arrange for the transmission of the necessary signals from the gate as the President enters it.

As soon as the President leaves the post, his flag will be lowered and returned to the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, by the commanding officer at Washington Barracks.

6. The commanding officer at Washington Barracks will detail at least eight noncommissioned officers of good appearance to act as gate keepers at the entrances to the reviewing stand. They should include representatives from each branch of the service.

He will also detail about fifteen selected privates for sentry duty about the site of the corner stone; these men should also represent all branches of the service.

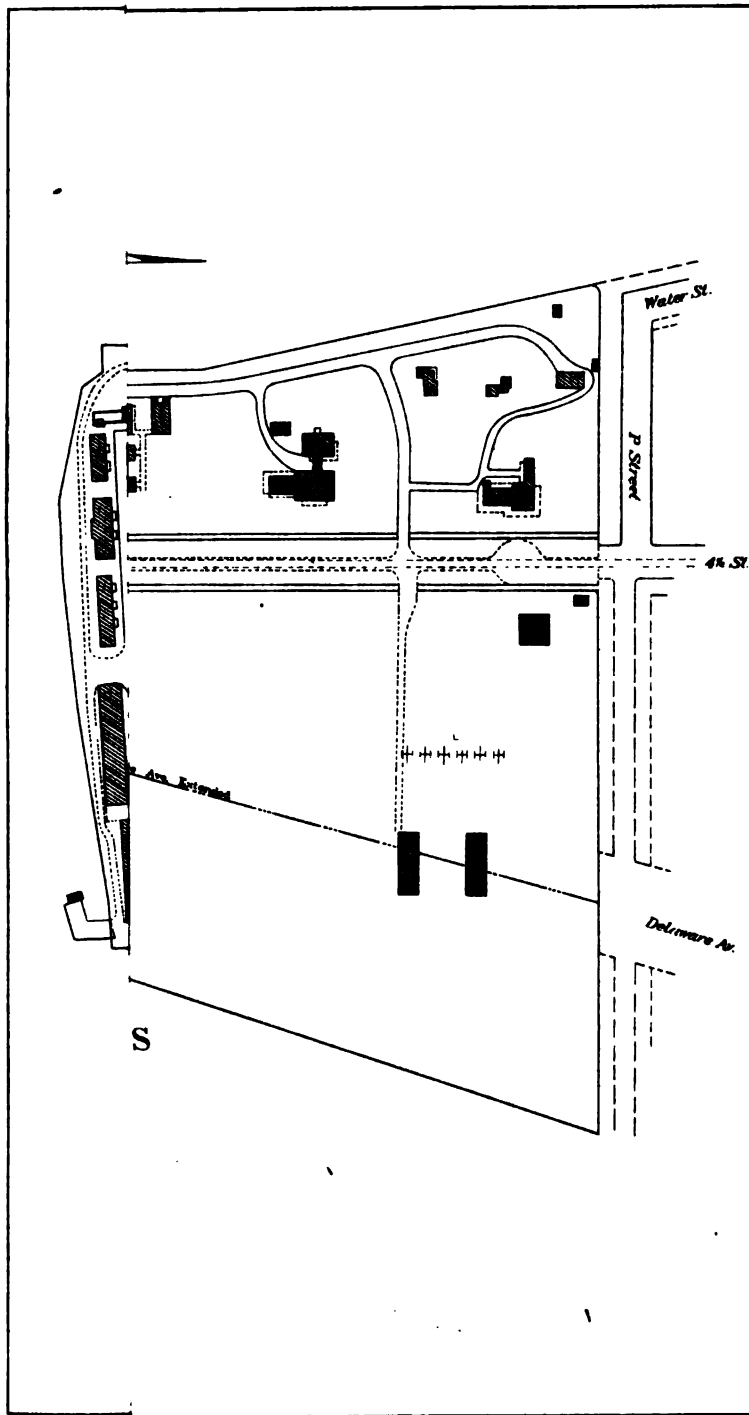
These noncommissioned officers and enlisted men should report to the constructing engineer for special instructions not later than 10.30 a. m., February 21, 1903.

7. The band from Fort Myer will furnish the necessary music for the grand lodge and escort, on their way to and from the grounds at Washington Barracks, in accordance with special instructions to be issued later.

8. Special instructions for the aides of the Chief of Engineers and for the Engineer band will be issued in due season.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

G. L. GILLESPIE,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers,
U. S. Army,
Master of Ceremonies.



LETTER TO COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE LIGHT BATTERY.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE FOR ERECTION OF
NEW BUILDING FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., February 14, 1903.

CAPTAIN: In reply to your letter of February 7, 1903, I have to request that you will report with your battery at Washington Barracks, D. C., not later than 10.45 a. m., February 21, 1903; that you form in battery facing east on the east side of the main road as near to the north end of the reservation as practicable and as far east of the main road as practicable; this position is to be in lieu of the one prescribed in orders of the day, a copy of which was sent you on February 6, 1903. In this position you will fire the national salute as the President of the United States enters the reservation. The first gun should not be fired until the President's carriage is opposite the center of the battery, and the remaining guns fired at suitable intervals as he moves on toward the site of the corner stone.

The commanding officer at Washington Barracks will arrange to transmit a signal to you as the President enters his carriage to leave the post, and you are requested to fire the first gun of the parting salute upon the receipt of this signal. The entire parting salute should be completed, if possible, by the time the President's carriage reaches the gate of the reservation.

The firing of the two salutes, as the President enters and leaves the reservation, will comprise the entire duty of your battery on this occasion. After the firing of the second salute, you will please take your battery to its proper station.

By command of Brigadier-General Gillespie:

Very respectfully,

JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL,

Captain, Corps of Engineers,

Personal Aide.

Capt. S. M. FOOTE,

Artillery Corps, U. S. Army,

Comdg. Fourth Battery, Field Artillery,

Fort Myer, Va.

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